

DEMOCRAT ASSAILS REPUBLICAN PARTY

Declares It Drifted from the
Paths of Lincoln.

SCORES POLICY ON TARIFF

Insists the Attitude of President-elect Taft Toward the South is Wrong, and that Democratic Party Is the Party of the Nation—Says Republicans Represent Sections.

Heaping abuse upon the heads of the Republican party, and declaring them responsible for all the strife and depravity in the United States in recent years, Representative Morris Sheppard, of Texas, yesterday delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on the evils of high tariff and the attitude of President-elect Taft toward the people of the South.

Mr. Sheppard declared that not until the golden bowl of prosperity was broken did the Republican party yield to the demands of the nation and pretend to revise the tariff schedules, which he insisted had made the United States the economic pest of the earth.

"After nearly fifty years of almost uninterrupted control, the Republican party has driven our ships from the seas," declared Mr. Sheppard. "They have overlooked the progress of development of our shares in the trade of the world, challenged the commercial hospitality of the earth, subjected its own members to the domination of the standpatters, and erected within our walls a system of fiscal tyranny that is slowly paralyzing the nation's energies."

Attitude of Taft.
"And that is the party which William Howard Taft would have the South embrace. In a recent speech Mr. Taft said that the people in the South are moved in their political affections not by conviction following study of governmental problems, but by prejudice, or sectionalism; that frequently they think one way and vote another. Never was Mr. Taft more widely in error."

"In this same speech Mr. Taft ridiculed the Southern people for loyalty to the support of the Northern Republicans. Do any Northern Democrats support the government with their treasure and defend it with their blood?"

"The side of the House most typically American is the Democratic side, where Representatives from Massachusetts and Virginia, from New York and Mississippi, from Illinois and the Carolinas and from every section unite to advance the nation's good."

"What spectacle could more forcibly appeal to Americans everywhere than that of the famous Union general on this side joining hands with his former antagonist in the battlefield to restore the landmarks of American liberty, wearing his seventy-four years like armor of steel. Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio? Only a short distance from Gen. Sherwood sits the Confederate brigadier, the noted Gordon, of Tennessee."

Republican Party Principles.
"From the beginning of its partnership with protected wealth the Republican party has drifted away from the sympathy and brotherhood that marked the aspirations of Abraham Lincoln. Today it openly proclaims loyalty to Alexander Hamilton, the disciple of privilege and class rule, the champion of aristocratic tendency, who regarded the British monarchy the model system of the world. It is not possible for Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln to have been the founders of the same political party. Hamilton was for the class—Lincoln for the mass. As the Republican party becomes more and more the party of Alexander Hamilton it becomes less and less the party of Abraham Lincoln."

"The great American people finally shall lift the party of brotherhood above the party of privilege. The party of equality above the party of privilege, and not until then shall we witness the rebirth of this republic on a basis as broad as human patriotism, as deep as human love, the return of the Republic to the principles of that rejoicing host whose arms shall rise in mighty union to 'break the jaws of the wicked and from between its teeth to take away the prey.'"

DISTRICT BILL CALLED.

Time for Debate Consumed Discussing Other Subjects.

The appropriations bill for the District of Columbia was called up for consideration in the House shortly after the noon hour yesterday. Three hour debate was asked by Mr. Olmsted, who had the bill in charge, and the time was allowed for discussions on House rules and tariff by Representatives Perkins, Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Cockran.

There was no action taken on the appropriations bill.

MAY AMEND APPROPRIATIONS.

Several Measures Asking for Funds Presented in Senate.

When the District appropriation bill, which was introduced in the House Wednesday, reaches the Senate there will be several important amendments proposed. Senator Dewey yesterday presented one to be proposed when the District matter comes up, providing that the salary of the chief justice of the District Supreme Court for the next fiscal year be made \$5,500. It also provides a salary of \$6,000 each for the five associate justices. The sum of \$300 each is to be appropriated for six stenographers.

Another amendment to the appropriation measure provides that \$4,500 be set aside for the grading and macadamizing of the east side of Wisconsin avenue, from Woodley Lane to Macomb street. Senator Culver offered this measure.

An increase of three telephone operators for the metropolitan police department is asked in Senator Eilkins' amendment, which calls for a salary of \$300 for each of the nine operators. Senator Knox introduced a bill asking that \$2,500 be paid to Catherine Grace, the widow of James Grace, who died from injuries received while in the employ of the government.

Foraker to Push Bill.

Senator Foraker gave notice in the Senate yesterday that he would address his colleagues on Monday in support of his bill to reinstate the discharged negro soldiers of the Brownsville battalion. He also said that he would seek to have the bill made unfinished business until it was disposed of.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at noon. President-elect Taft's address in speech. Finance Committee reported favorably on bill to increase salaries of President and Vice President.

Senator Foraker gave notice that he would push Brownsville measure on Monday.

Senator Chamberlain was made chairman of the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, was given three important committee assignments, in the language of the Senate, "hard."

Appropriations Committee began consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bill.

The Senate adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House convened at noon.

District appropriations bills called up, and free debate on House rules and tariff came, on three hours' time allowed for discussion.

Resolution introduced calling for investigation of Secret Service activities in Department of Justice.

House adjourned at 5:30 until noon to-day.

TILLMAN MAY BE INVOLVED

Rumor Says President Implicated Senator in Report.

Although Hale Is Silent on Secret Service Reply, It Is Said South Carolinian Is Implicated.

The contents of the letter which the President sent to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Wednesday, in response to the committee's resolution regarding the varied activities of the Secret Service, have not been revealed in detail. It was learned yesterday that the letter was to be described in general terms as highly sensational in character.

The statement was added, on high authority, that the reputation of one United States Senator was involved in the report made by the President, but the name of the Senator is not revealed.

It is understood that the Senator referred to in the President's letter is Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina.

Senator Hale is not giving out the letter for publication, and he declines to let its contents be known. It was said at the White House yesterday that the letter forms a comprehensive reply to the inquiry of the appropriations committee, and that it is accompanied by individual reports from heads of all executive departments under which Secret Service officers have been employed.

There is the keenest curiosity at the Capitol regarding the contents of the letter, and the rumor that some sensational statements appear in the document has not improved the temper of Congress.

It was intimated in a high quarter that the President would be glad to have the letter known to the public, but as it was addressed to the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and not to the Senate as a body, the White House authorities are not in a position to publish it.

The language of Senator Tillman in denouncing the St. Paul and Pacific Timber Syndicate, of Portland, Ore., on February 19 of last year, is said to have been responsible for the reference in the reply.

It was said at the Capitol yesterday that the timber company, aroused by Tillman's attack, forwarded letters to the President to show the South Carolinian's connection with the concern.

President Roosevelt put Secret Service agents to work on the case and it is understood the President's report confirms the statement that Mr. Tillman had some connection with the concern.

Senator Tillman said yesterday that he had been unable to find out if it was his name that was referred to by the President, but Mr. Hale told him he had not read the message himself.

"I am perfectly willing," said the South Carolinian, "to have any acts of mine made public and I shall be glad to have them investigated in any way. There is nothing I have to conceal."

CALL EXECUTIVE ACT LAWLESS

Culberson Asserts President Permitted a Violation.

Resolution by Texan Directs Judiciary Committee to Say Whether Steel Merger Was Legal.

Quoting extracts from legal records and presenting arguments based on legislative precedent, Senator Culberson yesterday denounced President Roosevelt's refusal to impart requested information to the Senate as "an arbitrary and lawless act."

The Texas lost no time in replying to the defiant response given his resolution by the President on Wednesday. Immediately upon the conclusion of the morning business, he was on his feet, and, being recognized by the Vice President, read the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, directed to report to the Senate as early as may be practicable, whether, in the opinion of Congress, the President was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation as is shown by the message of the President."

When the resolution calling on the Attorney General for information regarding the consideration of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation, was passed on Monday, the Senate little expected the Chief Executive would intervene and refuse to allow his Cabinet officer to give the desired facts. That Mr. Roosevelt should have insisted on giving the Upper House a "call down" is believed by many Senators to have been uncalled for.

In his speech Mr. Culberson declared that the President had answered the resolution while protesting that he would not. He said that Mr. Roosevelt had shown by his message that he took matters in his own hands in sanctioning the merger by the steel company.

"It shows, further, that one other arbitrary and lawless act of an important nature has been traced to the Chief Magistrate, who is solemnly obligated by the Constitution not only to obey the law itself, but to take care that it is faithfully executed by others. That should surprise nobody. It is characteristic of the distinguished occupant of the White House," added the minority leader.

Senator Hopkins interposed to correct Mr. Culberson. "It seems to me the Senator from Texas is drawing an improper inference from the President's message," said Mr. Hopkins. The Illinois Senator reminded Mr. Culberson that the President had not approved of the steel company's acquisition, but merely acquiesced.

Mr. Culberson replied that he could not note the same fine distinction as had occurred to the Senator from Illinois. In any event, the President had not acted.

Mr. Culberson asked for immediate consideration for his resolution, but on an objection from Mr. Clark, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, it went over.

REBUKE DUE TO-DAY

House Will Discuss Secret Service Message.

COMMITTEE REPORT IS READY

Representatives Tawney and Smith Will Deliver Scathing Speeches in Defense of Their Action, and Will Say Some Uncomplimentary Things About the Chief Executive.

To-day's session of the House of Representatives will be one of the liveliest witnessed in that body for many years.

Goaded into action for many years by a President who knows well how to wield the big stick, the worm is about to turn.

If threats made yesterday are carried into execution, Mr. Roosevelt will be exonerated in speeches delivered from the floor by members of his own party in a manner that will make the country sit up and take notice.

Everything is in readiness for the session to-day, at which the House will act upon the report of its special committee which was appointed as a result of the charges of the President that the activities of the Secret Service were abridged because of the fear of Congressmen that they would be investigated.

A resolution from the special committee will recommend that the President's original charge be laid on the table and that like action be taken with his objectionable language in his second message, which was in answer to the demand of the House for proof.

Apology a Record.

There will be another interesting feature of the committee's report in view of it is recommended that the President's apology for his insults to Congress shall be made part of the permanent records of the House.

The report of the special committee will be signed by all of its members, Democratic and Republican.

All of to-day probably will be devoted to the controversy. The members of the committee headed by Chairman Perkins will speak, as will as Representatives Tawney and Smith of the Committee on Appropriations, who, the President charged, were the heads in the conspiracy to curtail the Secret Service to comply with the laws.

"BULLDOG" LAUNDRIES, STOP!

J. H. Moore Scores Point Against Pugnacious Linen Cleaners.

House Committee Reports Favorably on Bill Regulating Public "Washeries" in the District.

The golden apple of reward slipped in the pocket of Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, when he won his first battle in Congress against the "bulldog" laundries in the District of Columbia.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, always spoken of in full, harbors ill feelings toward the laundries of Washington. He of the immaculate shirt front, golden watch fob, and natty tie, long has been a sworn enemy of the record-breaking linen-ringers of the District. Each scratch and tear on his choice linen has been a signal for campaign for J. Hampton Moore, and many have been the times he charged about his apartment, swearing vengeance on the "thing that ruined all my clothes."

The relief was in store for J. Hampton Moore, and yesterday morning the District of Columbia Committee decided to report favorably on his bill to require the Commissioners to have all laundries in the District inspected three times a year, and forbidding the issuance of license to any laundry using acids or other chemicals for cleaning.

The bill also provides a fine of from \$5 to \$50 on any laundry doing business without a license. The yearly license for steam or machine laundries is fixed at \$50, and \$10 will be paid by hand laundries.

Cadets May Be Reinstated.

The ringleaders of the hazing at West Point, William T. Russell and Harry G. Weaver, who were expelled, may get back. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has ordered the bill of Senator Johnston, of Alabama, favorably reported. Doubtless it will pass the Senate. It gives authority to the President to restore Russell and Weaver.

Don't Blame Your Stomach

When Without Exertion or Cost You Can Enjoy Meals and Cure Dyspepsia.

Don't blame your stomach or your luck when your meals declare war on your system.

When the stomach won't do its work it is because it cannot.

When foul smelling odors come from your stomach, when the head aches and the sourness of mouth every morning makes you hate your breakfast, when dreams and nightmare assail you, don't give up the fight.

This is the appeal of nature, and it should be heeded.

Overeating, late suppers, poorly chewed food, too rich pastries, and underdone cooking are some of the causes of the stomach's ill health.

When the stomach is busy, it presses and churns all the liquid matter from food and with its juices dissolves into liquid form or pulp everything which comes into it.

If such food be poisonous it affects the juices, attacks the stomach, goes into the blood, and weakens the entire system.

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One grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food in the stomach or in a glass vial without aid of the human digestive apparatus.

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They contain every requisite for the stomach and digestion. After a meal one of these little tablets will enter the stomach mingling with the juices, attacks the food, and digests it. It removes the fermented and decayed mass lying stagnant there and eases the stomach at once. It is wholly a question of your health.

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CONGRESS TO SEE THAT GAS IS SAFE

Continued from Page One.

Cosby into consultation. After deliberations lasting more than an hour, Commissioner Macfarland made public the following recommendation:

"In view of the statements contained in the report of Mr. Daniel W. Baker, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, respecting the carbon monoxide in the gas manufactured and furnished by the Washington Gaslight Company, I move that the Commissioners recommend to Congress that it amend the laws respecting the Washington Gaslight Company in its manufacture and distribution of gas by either forbidding entirely the use of water gas or restricting the quantity of such gas to a minimum, and that its presence in the composition of the city gas would be insignificant and harmless."

Measures of Protection.

"As the district attorney states, similar measures of protection have been taken by the legislatures of other jurisdictions. While the Georgetown Gaslight Company is not at present making water gas, but manufactures and furnishes coal gas, it should be included in any legislation that Congress may enact to prevent the dangers due to the presence of water gas."

"I also move that the corporation counsel be requested to advise the Commissioners whether, pending the enactment of such legislation, any legal steps can be taken by the Commissioners to prevent or reduce the manufacture and distribution of water gas by the Washington Gaslight Company."

In discussing the measures that might be taken to protect the health and lives of the citizens of the District from the fumes of carbon monoxide, Commissioner Macfarland said:

"The corporation counsel is now drafting a regulation for the Commissioners to safeguard the use of gas water heaters, referred to the corporation counsel on January 2 by the Commissioners, in view of the recent accidents, and in which the Corporation was promptly put into force; but this is only a temporary expedient, because the only complete remedy is to prohibit the production and distribution of water gas in any dangerous quantity."

Remedial Legislation.

Commissioner West said yesterday that he was well pleased with the action taken by the board, and hoped that remedial legislation would soon be procured.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. West added, "that it is absolutely essential that something should be done, and done without delay."

Brokers and traders "on 'change'" steered wide of Washington Gaslight stock yesterday. The stock remained about 68 and 69, where it dropped from 71 several days ago, when it first became known that the government was making a special investigation.

Not a share of gas stock was sold yesterday, and even the coterie of brokers usually manipulate the securities fought shy of the episode of many of the wise men on the "street." Gas will be a good thing to leave alone for a little bit. It is the consensus of opinion that it will go even lower when the full text of President Roosevelt's report is made public.

CLEAN STREETS QUICKLY.

Five Hundred Men Will Be at Work This Morning if Snowing Stops.

If the snow has ceased falling this morning, 500 men will be set to work by the superintendent of street cleaning, to remove the slush from the downtown streets.

Four new snow plows have been ordered by the department at a cost of \$30 each. They will arrive in a few days and if any snow remains on the streets, the removal of the slush will be greatly assisted. Only \$2,000 remains of the fund provided for removing snow, and the superintendent of the street cleaning department is going slow in putting his men to work.

MR. SETTLE FOR JUDGESHIP

North Carolina Federal Appointment Is Creating Interest.

What President Will Do in Face of Taft's Plans Case of Speculation.

Washington politicians are watching with a great deal of interest the fight for the Federal judgeship in the Eastern district of North Carolina.

This is the first vacancy of any importance that has occurred in the South since the election of Judge Taft to the Presidency, and the action of the President will not only indicate his personal views, but will necessarily have great influence upon the movement now featured to be one of the leading policies of Mr. Taft's administration—to build up a strong Republican party in the South.

An unfriendly attitude to the judgeship now, it is pointed out, would handicap the movement to a marked extent.

In making the appointment with the view not only of selecting a man of professional and judicial qualifications, but one where political record and position will strengthen the movement, there are obvious difficulties to be encountered.

The questions naturally arise: Will the President appoint a man who is at present a resident of the District, and refuse to consider any one not in that class? Will he appoint a so-called Taft Democrat, one whose only Republican affiliation is that he voted for Taft, or will he appoint some well-known and influential lawyer, one of the best qualified, and whose service to his party has been long, loyal, and consistent?

Many North Carolina Democrats and Republicans believe he will choose the last named plan, and they are urging the President, in behalf of Thomas Settle, of Asheville, a former member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Settle was for Roosevelt, against Hanna, in that interesting fight, and canvassed the Old North State for him. He was prominent in the last campaign, and it is pointed out, and made one of the strongest fights in the State.

HOUSE CRITICISED.

Civil Service Reform League Writes Members of Senate.

The House of Representatives is severely lectured in a circular letter sent last night to every member of the Senate by a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League.

The cause of the arraignment is found in a bill which passed the House recently which provides for the appointment by noncompetitive system of 4,000 clerks, necessary for the compilation of the thirteenth census. The bill is scheduled for consideration in the Senate to-day.

The letter was prepared by William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, former civil service commissioner; Richard H. Dana, of Boston, and Elliott H. Goodwin, of New York, and it is time to impress upon the Senate the necessity of defeating the House bill.

In taking the last census the letter says books were kept in which the names of Congressmen and their appointees were kept in regular order.

COCKRAN ON RULES

New Yorker Makes Eloquent Speech in House.

SAYS FEW CHANGES NEEDED

John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, Declared Nation's Fairest Example of Freedom of Speech in House of Representatives—Insurgent Leader Gardner Supports His Resolution.

Sarcasm, praise, pathos, and invective marked a speech by Representative Bourke Cockran yesterday afternoon on the proposed changes in the House rules, and when he had finished talking insurgents, Cannon Republicans and Democrats gathered about him and congratulated him for his excellent statements on the parliamentary questions which govern the lower branch of lawmakers.

Mr. Cockran took issue with the insurgents, who say the "rules are all wrong," hurled a stinging rebuke to those who opposed the rules on general principles, and paid a tribute to the faithful followers of "Uncle Joe." His pertinent replies to members who asked irrelevant questions, and his sharp answers to those who disagreed with him provoked much laughter on the floor, as well as in the well-filled galleries.

Agrees with Neither Side.

Mr. Cockran, who agreed with neither side of the controversy, said that he had but one change to suggest—that whenever one-fifth of those present seconded a demand that a certain bill be taken up, a vote on that proposition should be allowed. If not that, the leader of the minority should have the right to demand a vote.

The discussion followed an unqualified defense of the House rules, made soon after the committee resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the district of Columbia appropriation bill, by Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, one of Speaker Cannon's lieutenants, and an attack on the rules by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, one of the insurgent leaders.

Mr. Olmsted contended the rules had been in effect since the time of Speaker Reed, and that under them as many bills had been passed as under conditions existing previously.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Olmsted probed a roar of laughter on the floor by declaring Representative John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, was the nation's fairest example of freedom of speech in the House of Representatives.

"In the first session of the present Congress he delivered no less than 2,000 speeches covering the widest possible range of topics, from the Congo Free State to the postal service on Mount Eagle, Tenn.; from clean money to campaign contributions; from fish culture to ship subsidy; from wood pulp to the Ladies' Hermitage Association; from tariff revision to the prevention of tuberculosis; from fierce and warlike denunciation of the tobacco trust to the tender memories which cluster about the mistletoe; from the defense against the onslaughts of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Burleson) he even quoted poetry. My distinguished and handsome friend not only made 2,000 speeches himself, but he listened nearly every other member in making his."

Freedom of Speech.

"Having so often overwhelmed us with the whirlwind of his eloquence and his motions; so often instructed, enlightened, and charmed us; so often intoxicated us by the exuberance of his entrancing eloquence; he has been living illustration of the fact that free speech is not entirely suppressed—not entirely." (Laughter.)

To this Mr. Gaines replied, good-naturedly, that he would make 5,000 speeches if he thought it would do him or his cause any good in obtaining better conditions.

Mr. Gardner's speech was in support of his resolution, introduced Wednesday, to add a rule to the present rules providing for "calendar Tuesday," a day on which any member would have the right to call up any measure that had been reported by the committee and was on the House calendar.

DISCUSS MARINES' REMOVAL.

Secretary Newberry and Admiral Pillsbury Before Committee.

Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry and Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday. It was believed that the inquiry concerned the President's recent order assigning the marines to short duty. Members of the naval committees of both Houses of Congress are disposed to question the President's right to issue the order which removed the marines from the ships.

Admiral Pillsbury declared to the committee that the order was issued largely on his recommendation, and said that the presence of the marines on board ship weakened the discipline and morale of the service.

It was developed at the hearing that it will probably require 2,500 seamen to take the place of the marines. It was pointed out that this will mean a substantial addition to the naval budget.

It was recommended yesterday by both Secretary Newberry and Admiral Pillsbury that four battleships be authorized, each with a displacement of 25,000 tons.

In addition, Secretary Newberry urged that appropriations be made for four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, four submarines, three colliers, one repair ship, one ammunition ship, and that authority be given to convert two cruisers into mine-laying vessels.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to survey the channel between Fort Monroe and Newport News, with a view of providing a depth of thirty-five feet at mean low water and a width of 300 feet.

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